

Exploration and Commercial Revolution

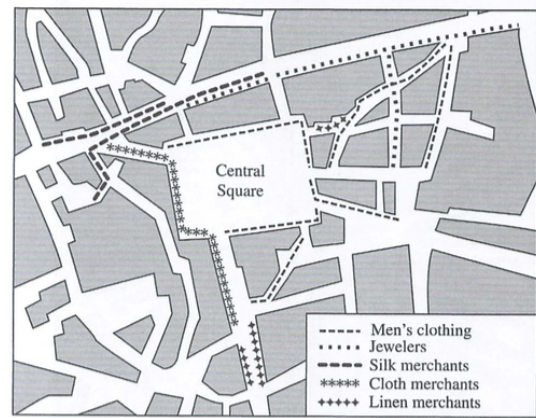
- In the period from Columbus' discovery of the Americas to the American Revolution all of the following goods were imported from the New World to Europe in large quantities EXCEPT
 - sugar
 - gold
 - iron ore
 - furs
 - tobacco
- The Dutch Republic rose to prominence in seventeenth-century Europe because of which of the following factors?
 - Its agricultural innovations
 - Its military strength
 - Its literary creativity
 - Its religious unity
 - Its shipping and commerce
- According to the theory of mercantilism, colonies should be
 - granted independence as soon as possible
 - acquired as markets and sources of raw materials
 - considered an economic burden for the colonial power
 - used as settlement areas for surplus population
 - encouraged to develop their own industries
- Which of the following contributed to the economic decline of Spain in the seventeenth century?
 - The overexpansion of Spanish manufacturing
 - The loss of a colonial empire
 - The debasement of the coinage
 - The expulsion of the Moriscos
 - I and II only
 - II and III only
 - III and IV only
 - I, II, and III only
 - I, II, III, and IV
- Which of the following best characterizes the Western European economy, as a whole, in the sixteenth century?
 - Widespread unemployment
 - Declining trade and commerce
 - Technological breakthroughs in production
 - Unrestricted trade among nations
 - Spiraling inflation
- All of the following were invented in Western Europe during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries EXCEPT
 - firearms
 - movable printing type
 - the compound microscope
 - the compass
 - the flying shuttle
- Mercantilism was principally characterized by
 - government efforts to build a strong, self-sufficient economy
 - the efforts of the merchant class to influence policy by subsidizing the government
 - efforts by bankers and exporters to establish free trade
 - the theory that gold and silver were not real wealth
 - the view that labor ought to be able to seek its own market
- In the late seventeenth century, which of the following countries led continental Europe in shipbuilding, navigation, and commerce and banking?
 - France
 - Russia
 - The Netherlands
 - Denmark
 - Spain
- "Religion supplies the pretext and gold the motive."

This statement was a contemporary characterization of

 - the launching of the Spanish Armada
 - the execution of Charles I
 - the posting of the Ninety-five Theses
 - new religious orders such as the Ursulines and Jesuits
 - Spanish and Portuguese expansion in the New World
- Which of the following explorers, sailing under the flag of Portugal, reached the west coast of India in 1498 after rounding the Cape of Good Hope and crossing the Indian Ocean?
 - John Cabot
 - Vasco da Gama
 - Bartolomeu Dias
 - Amerigo Vespucci
 - Ferdinand Magellan
- Which of the following was generally supported by the mercantilists?
 - Formation of new guilds
 - Destruction of factories
 - Creation of a universal monetary standard
 - Development of colonies
 - Decentralization of government

12. The ability of relatively small European forces to conquer the powerful Aztec and Incan empires can be attributed to all of the following EXCEPT
- lack of immunity to European diseases among Aztec and Incan peoples
 - superior European military technology
 - ineffective defenses of Aztec and Incan cities
 - indigenous people's lack of familiarity with horses
 - successful European missionary activity
13. English entrepreneurs financed the establishment of New World colonies primarily through
- subsidies and loans from the royal family
 - private funds from the creation of joint-stock companies
 - investment funds from European national banks
 - profits received from pirate activities and attacks on Spanish fleets
 - money and materials borrowed from the Dutch
14. The leading economic center of early seventeenth-century Europe was
- Rome
 - Amsterdam
 - London
 - Prague
 - Hamburg
15. Between 1650 and 1750, which of the following was the most valuable export from the British and French colonies of the New World to Europe?
- Cotton
 - Sugar
 - Wheat
 - Corn
 - Naval supplies
16. Portuguese commercial expansion overseas in the sixteenth century resulted in
- military conflicts with Arab explorers over the religious conversion of indigenous peoples
 - seizure of Muslim coastal forts to serve as Portuguese trading posts and military bases
 - the discovery of the Christian ruler of Ethiopia, Prester John
 - the sacking of Istanbul by Portuguese explorers
 - the destruction of the Dutch East India Company

CENTER OF SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MADRID



17. The map above shows which of the following about luxury shops in seventeenth-century Madrid?
- Each street had an assortment of different types of shop.
 - Nobles living in the central square seldom bought jewelry.
 - Merchants selling similar goods grouped their shops next to one another.
 - The most profitable shops were located on the central square.
 - The great majority of shops sold clothing.
18. The Spanish empire in America was characterized by?:
- its enormous African slave population.
 - a large *creole* class of higher-level colonial government officials.
 - the relatively large white population.
 - the exhaustion of the great silver mines of Mexico and Peru by 1550.
 - the introduction of a manorial-like system, the *encomienda*.
19. Which of the following groups generally benefited from the inflation of the sixteenth century?:
- landowning nobility.
 - merchants.
 - peasants.
 - colonial officials.
 - all of these groups benefited.
20. Why did the English, Dutch, and French governments fail to begin colonization of the Americas and direct trade with the Orient until more than 100 years after Columbus discovered America?:
- their geographical positions put them at a disadvantage for trans-oceanic movement.
 - the northern countries lacked suitable ships and the advanced technology to make long voyages.
 - domestic troubles and religious controversies delayed organized action.
 - Western European bankers refused to loan monarchs money for such ventures.
 - the northerners were slow to abandon their traditional Mediterranean trade routes.

21. Spain's expansion in the Americas was made particularly easy by?:
- (A) the absence of prior civilizations among the native peoples.
 - (B) the impact of imported diseases on the Indian population.
 - (C) Spain's leadership in European banking and commerce.
 - (D) the belief that Europe had much to learn from the religions and customs of other peoples.
 - (E) competition between Protestant and Catholic missionaries sent out by Spain.
22. Portuguese exploration of the African coast was inspired and supported by?:
- (A) Bartholomew Diaz.
 - (B) Emperor Charles V.
 - (C) Ferdinand and Isabella.
 - (D) John Cabot.
 - (E) Prince Henry the Navigator.
23. All of the following helped cause the Age of European Exploration EXCEPT?:
- (A) technological advances making long sea voyages possible.
 - (B) the desire to spread Christianity to native Indian peoples.
 - (C) the Mughals' continued encroachment into Central Europe.
 - (D) European demand for eastern spices.
 - (E) Ottoman expansion threatening access to the goods of the East.
24. Which BEST explains the decline of Spanish power in the 17c?:
- (A) foolish monarchs and an uncertain flow of treasure from the New World.
 - (B) an unproductive and wasteful nobility.
 - (C) foreign policy reversals.
 - (D) the decline of the importation of raw materials.
 - (E) the Catholic Church no longer supported the merchant class in Spain.
25. Why did the initiative in early conquest and exploration pass to northern European nations in the later 16c?:
- (A) Spain and Portugal were defeated in a critical war with the Ottoman Empire.
 - (B) the Dutch and the British improved the design of oceanic vessels, producing faster ships than their Catholic rivals.
 - (C) famine and disease disastrously reduced the population of the Iberian Peninsula after 1588.
 - (D) the French and Danish business infrastructures were more developed than in the Iberian Peninsula countries.
 - (E) the Spanish defeat of the English Armada cut England off from further advance in Europe and forced English attention to foreign conquest.
26. The economic theory of mercantilism would be consistent with which of the following statements?:
- (A) economies will prosper most when trade is restricted as little as possible.
 - (B) colonies are of little economic importance to the mother country.
 - (C) a government should seek to direct the economy so as to maximize exports.
 - (D) it is vital that a country import more than it exports.
 - (E) tariff barriers should be avoided as much as possible.
27. Which of the following nations acquired territory in Asia in the 18c through the initiative of agents working for joint-stock companies?:
- (A) France and Great Britain.
 - (B) the Netherlands and France.
 - (C) Spain and the Netherlands.
 - (D) Prussia and Austria-Hungary.
 - (E) Great Britain and the Netherlands.
28. In Latin America during the early period of Spanish colonialism, the deaths of large numbers of the native people led to
- (A) a decline in Spanish immigration to the Americas
 - (B) the removal of most Spanish troops from the Americas
 - (C) the importation of slaves from Africa
 - (D) improved health care in the colonies
 - (E) continual rebellions of native population
29. Which system developed as a result of the Commercial Revolution
- (A) manorialism
 - (B) communism
 - (C) bartering
 - (D) market economy
 - (E) *laissez-faire*
30. In colonial Latin America, the main purpose of the *encomienda* system was to
- (A) insure that the Indians were humanely treated
 - (B) provide a steady labor supply for early colonists
 - (C) prevent slavery in Spain's New World colonies
 - (D) build and maintain forts to repel foreign invaders
 - (E) provide critical information back to Spain and Portugal